

#6

B Encl
7/21

RDP

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

COUNTRY USSR (Uzbek SSR) REPORT [REDACTED]

SUBJECT 1. Military, Industrial, and General Information on Tashkent
2. Electrochemical Combine in Chirchik

DATE DISTR. 18 July 1961

NO. PAGES 2

REFERENCES [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED] (T) 50X1-HUM

PLACE & DATE ACQ. [REDACTED]

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. During 1956-1958, large extraordinary trucks were occasionally seen on the streets of Tashkent.

[REDACTED] They were very large vehicles covered with tarpaulins and had big wheels (no description of the wheels). Occasionally, one such vehicle would be seen traveling alone, while at other times two or three vehicles traveled in a convoy, but they were always accompanied by one or more ordinary open trucks carrying soldiers. These trucks were seen only during the evening.

2. A military parade was held at Lenin Square in Tashkent either in November 1957 or on 1 May 1958

[REDACTED] According to a public announcement, missile /rocket/ units (raketchiki) participated in the parade. About eight to ten trailers towed by prime movers were seen during this parade. The trailers were about three meters long and had very small, low wheels. The prime movers did not appear to be any different from ordinary prime movers.

[REDACTED] There were two or four missiles on every trailer; they were about two meters long, had diameters of 60 cm, and were placed about 20 cm apart with their noses slightly elevated

[REDACTED] The missiles were painted a greenish-brown color (dark khaki) and had some kind of short, protruding fins at their rear

[REDACTED] There were high, comfortable-looking seats to the rear of the missiles, at the edge of the trailers, where soldiers carrying submachine guns sat.

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR	X	NIC	X		
(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")															

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

4. The Electrochemical Combine i/n Stalin in Chirchik [N 41-29, E 69-35] was put into operation during the last years of World War II. The combine, which employed most of the 100,000 inhabitants of Chirchik, comprised a large number of buildings which extended for about four kilometers along the right [south] side of the Tashkent/Chirchik road coming from Tashkent; this distance was virtually the entire length of the town. Among other things, the combine produced nitrogen, ~~n~~itrogen compounds, and ~~am~~monia. It also manufactured military products [redacted] Chemists working in Tashkent believed part of the combine's production to be connected with the nuclear industry. The combine's offices occupied a three-story building on prospekt Navoi in Tashkent, near the ~~central~~ interurban telegraph office and opposite the Oblispolkom. Chirchik was a rezhimnyy gorod, which meant that a special permit was necessary to settle there permanently. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

S-E-C-R-E-T

50X1-HUM

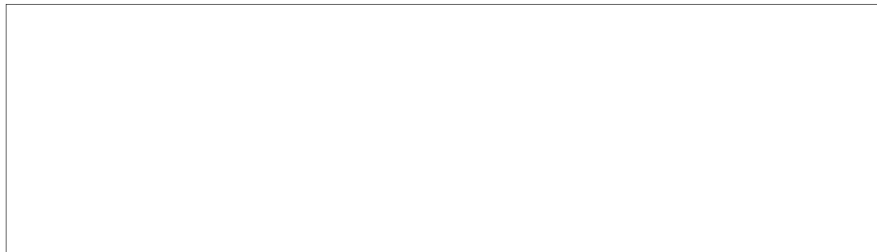
SECRET

50X1-HUM

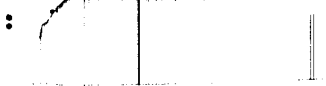


COUNTRY : USSR (Uzbek SSR)

SUBJECT : 1. Industrial and General Information on Tashkent
2. The Electrochemical Combine in Chirchik

DATE OF INFO**PLACE ACQUIRED****SOURCE**

50X1-HUM

REFERENCE

1. In 1958 Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR, was a sprawling city of more than a million inhabitants. The city was constantly developing and expanding in all directions; this was particularly attributable to the private building supported by the government. To illustrate the city's growth, the township of Kuyluk, about 12 to 15 kilometers away from Tashkent, had in recent years been considered within the boundaries of Tashkent, while the township of Yangi-Yul, located about 28 kilometers from Tashkent, was, in 1958, considered to be only 10 to 12 kilometers from Tashkent's boundaries. Tashkent was divided into rayony, some of which were the Tsentralniy rayon, Leninskiy

SECRET

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

rayon, Moskovskiy rayon, Oktyabrskiy rayon, Stalinskii rayon, Frunzenskiy rayon, Ordzhonikidzevskiy rayon, and Kuybyshevskiy rayon (formerly the Voroshilovskiy rayon).

2. The central republican institutions in the city, such as the ministries, the Supreme Soviet, and the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party, were centered in what was called the Government Building (Dom Pravitelstva), located on Lenin Square (or Red Square - Krasnaya Ploshchad) in the Tsentralniy rayon. The regional Sovnarkhoz was also situated in this rayon. The central oblast institutions, such as the Oblispolkom and the Obkompartii, were located on Prospekt Navoiy in the Moskovskiy rayon.

Industrial Information

3. Tashkent became an industrial city during World War II and, in 1958, it contained enterprises of both light and heavy industry. A typical feature of the city was its dispersal of industrial enterprises over several districts; they were not concentrated in one area. Among the heavy and chemical industrial plants in Tashkent were the following:
 - a. Aircraft Plant No. 84, imeni ^{Chkalov} ~~Voroshilov~~ (not to be confused with the Chkalov Works, a small domestic appliances factory in the city). Plant No. 84 was the largest enterprise in Tashkent.
 - b. Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Factory (Tash. Sel-Mash), imeni Voroshilov. The Voroshilov agricultural machinery plant was located on Karla Marksa Street; it was not known to produce tractors. According to local newspapers, the Voroshilov plant produced cotton-picking machines only.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

- [REDACTED]
- c. Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Factory (Uzbek Sel-Mash). In 1958 there was talk of amalgamating the Voroshilov and the Uzbek agricultural machinery factories. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- d. Tashkent Textile Machinery Factory (Tashk. Tekstil Mash), which was not only one of the largest plants in the city but also among the largest of its kind in the USSR. The plant was located in the center of Prospekt Shota Rustaveli, on the left side of the road when coming from the center of town. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- e. Excavators Plant (Ekskavatorniy Zavod), located on Ogorodnaya near the Paint and Lacquers Factory. The excavators plant was surrounded by a one-meter-high brick wall, and the plant gates were guarded by an unarmed female sentry. [REDACTED]

no

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

special equipment was seen in the vicinity of the plant to indicate that it had any connection with missile production.

SECRET

- [redacted]
- Foundry
- f. The Ilich Iron ~~Factory~~ (Chugunno Liteyniy Zavod Im. Iliche), located on Uzbekistanskaya Street in the central district of the city, on the right side of the road when coming from the town center. None of the buildings at this site could be seen from Streetcars Nos. 2 and 5, which passed the plant, but only the fence and main entrance on Uzbekistanskaya.
- g. Compressor Factory (Kompresorniy Zavod MPS), which was subordinate to the Ministry of Railroads. A large concern, it was established during World War II and was located on Takhtapulskaya, in the former Kirov district [redacted]
- [redacted] Two and three-story industrial buildings could be seen from the trolley buses which passed within a short distance of the plant. The factory produced compressors in general and locomotive compressors in particular. [redacted]
- it did not produce diesel motors.
- h. Railroad Car and Engine Repair Plant (Vagonoparovo Remontniy Zavod Im. Otktyabrskoy Revolutsii), formerly called the Kaganovich Plant, which was located near and to the rear of the central passenger railroad station. The plant occupied a large area; Streetcar No. 5 traveled for about four or five minutes along its perimeter fence. [redacted] the plant engaged in repair work only and did not manufacture railroad locomotives and cars. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

-
- i. Flour Mill Equipment Plant (Zavod Mel'Nichnogo Oborudovaniya), which was located in the Kuybyshev district of the city (exact location unknown) and was not a very large plant, comprising only a few comparatively small single-story buildings.
 - j. Plastic Materials Plant (Zavod Plastinka), situated next to the "V" Site of Aircraft Plant No. 84 (exact location unknown), which manufactured records and plastic products for domestic and industrial use, including casting molds.
 - k. Paint and Lacquers Factory (Lakokrasochniy Zavod), located on Ogorodnaya Street in the Kuybyshev district of the city, which employed about 500 workers in three shifts. The plant was established in about 1952-1953 and produced paints and lacquers for building and industrial purposes. It consisted of two large buildings, each of which was about 150 meters long, 50 meters wide, and one and one-half to two stories high, and several other, smaller buildings.
 - l. Abrasives Plant (Karbonodoviy Zavod), located in the former Kirov district, in the northern part of town. The street on which the plant was located bore an unknown Uzbek name. The plant was situated within a 30-minute bus ride to the north of the town park known as Park Pobedy. On the same street and about 300 meters away from the Abrasives Factory was the Tashkent Instrument Plant (Tashkentskiy Instrumentalnyi Zavod) and,
-

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

directly opposite it, was a sanatorium for ~~Internal~~ diseases (Zholudochno Kishechniy Sanatori). A large plant, the Abrasives Plant occupied an area of about 200 meters x 200 meters surrounded by a 2-meter-high brick wall. It consisted of a number of large buildings and a few red brick stacks, which were about 60 meters high. The plant, now subordinate to the Tashkent Sovnarkhoz, was formerly subordinate to the Ministry of Heavy Machine Building. The trademark of its products was "TKZ" (Tashk. Karborundoviy Zavod). [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

- m. The Tashkent Instrument Plant, which produced tools for heavy industry.
- n. Electric Bulb Factory No. 191 (Elektrolampoviy Zavod No. 191), one of the largest plants in the city.
- o. Communications Equipment Plant (Zavod Sredstu Svyazi), called Plant No. 6 or 8 [REDACTED] It was a small factory comprising one single-story building about 30 x 30 meters in size (no details).
- p. Large aircraft repair shops (possibly designated No. 243), located next to the civilian airport of the city.
- q. Crane Factory (Podemnik).
- r. Radio Receiver Factory (Radyo Zavod).

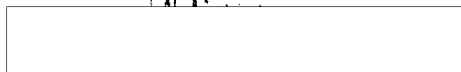
50X1-HUM

-
- s. Asphalt-Bitumen Plant (Asfalto-Bitumnyi Zavod).
 - t. Bearing Repair Shop (Sharikopodshipnikoviy Zavod), a small plant which, in 1954-1955, consisted of one 60 to 80-meter-long single-story building. This building served both as a repair shop and a warehouse where bearings were stored prior to and after being repaired.
 - u. Tashkent Chinaware Factory (Tashkentakiy Forforoviy Zavod).
 - v. Tashkent Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant (Khimiko Farmatsevticheskiy Zavod), located at 41 Klara Tsetkin Street, which employed about 400 workers. Some divisions of the plant, such as the chemical department, the ampule department, and the pill department, worked in three shifts (0800 to 1700, 1700 to 2400, and 2400 to 0800), while other divisions worked in one shift. The factory buildings were crowded into an unfenced area 80 x 80 meters in size. There were a total of six small single-story buildings which housed the chemical, bandage, ampule, tablets, packing, Galenic, and maintenance departments. Details of the plant's monthly output were as follows:
 - (1) Morphine, pantopon, lobeline, and ephedrine ampules, 1,500,000.
 - (2) Phenytoin (?) type, ephedrine, aspirin, and santolin tablets, 12 to 15 tons.
 - (3) Various ointments, tinctures, and iodine, about 100 tons.
 - (4) Phytin (?) and rotenone powders, about one and one-half to two tons. The chemical department produced these powders.
-

SECRET



4. Among the light industrial plants in Tashkent were the following:
 - a. Textile Combine, imeni Stalin, a large combine producing cotton products.
 - b. Jute Products Factory (Kenafnaya Fabrika).
 - c. Several cotton gins (khlopko-ochistitelniye zavody).
 - d. Several plants for the production of cotton seed oil.
 - e. Tashkent Fruit Canning Factory (Tashk. Konservniy Zavod).
 - f. Several breweries (piv. zavody).
 - g. Several shoe factories.
 - h. Several ready-made clothing factories, the largest of which was the Krasnaya Zorya factory.
 - i. A perfume factory.
 - j. A large wine and spirits distillery (vin zavod).
 - k. A champagne factory (Zavod Shampanskikh Vin).
5. All industry in Tashkent, both in the town and the oblast, was subordinate to the Sovnarkhoz, which was housed in a two-story building, about 25 x 25 meters, on Leningradskaya Street. The building contained about 50 rooms and housed the following departments:
 - a. Production Department (Proizvodstvenniy Otdel).
 - b. Economic-Financial Department (Finansovo-Ekonomicheskiy Otdel).
 - c. Labor and Wages Department (Otdel Truda I Zarplaty).
 - d. Supply and Marketing Department (Otdel Snabzheniya I Zbyta).
 - e. Technological Department (Tekhnologicheskiy Otdel).



9

- f. Accounts Department (Bukhgalteriya).
g. Cadres Department (Otdel Kadrov).
h. Special Department (Spets Otdel).
6. Three directorates (upravleniya) were responsible for the direct administration of industry, on behalf of the Sovnarkhoz: heavy industry directorate, light industry directorate, and food industry directorate. As stated above, all the industrial enterprises of the city and oblast were, without exception, subordinate to the Sovnarkhoz. However, in 1958 there were enterprises, such as Aircraft Plant No. 84 and the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant, which were subordinate both to the Sovnarkhoz and to their respective parent bodies in Moscow. Aircraft Plant No. 84, for example, was subordinate to the Tenth Central Directorate (10-e Glav. Uprav.) at the Ministry of Aircraft Production, and the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant was subordinate to the Central Directorate of the Chemical-Pharmaceutical Industry of the USSR Ministry of Health.
7. [redacted] power stations in Tashkent and vicinity:
a large hydroelectric power station in Chirchik (no details),
a large thermal power station in Begovat, and a hydroelectric power station in the Boz-Su quarter of Tashkent, near the town water pumping station. These power stations provided the town's current supply.
- [redacted]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

8. The town water pumping station was located near the hydroelectric power station in the Boz-Su quarter. The terminus of Streetcar No. 2 was located to the northeast of these two installations, but not in their immediate vicinity.
9. During 1956-1958, large extraordinary trucks were occasionally seen on the streets of Tashkent.

They were very large

vehicles covered with tarpaulins and had big wheels (no description of would be seen traveling alone, while at other times two or three vehicles, the wheels). Occasionally, one such vehicle ~~traveled~~ in a convoy, but they were always accompanied by one or more ordinary open trucks carrying soldiers. These trucks were seen only during the evening.

10. A military parade was held at Lenin Square in Tashkent either in November 1957 or on 1 May 1958

According to a public announcement, missile units (raketchiki)

participated in the parade. About 8 to 10 trailers towed by prime movers were seen during this parade. The trailers were about 3 meters long and had very small, low wheels. The prime movers did not appear to be any different from ordinary prime movers.

There were two or four missiles on every trailer; they were about 2 meters long, had diameters of 60 cm, and were placed about

SECRET

[REDACTED]

20 cm. apart with their noses slightly elevated

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The missiles were painted a greenish-brown color (dark khaki) and had some kind of short, protruding fins at their rear

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

[REDACTED]

There were high, comfortable-looking seats to the rear of the missiles, at the edge of the trailers, where soldiers carrying submachine guns sat.

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

11.

Civilian Airfield

12. The airfield in the southern part of the city was for civilian air traffic only and, in 1954-1955, no military aircraft were seen there. Passenger aircraft, such as the IL-14, IL-18, TU-104, and TU-114, landed at this airfield. In 1954-1955, a new building was constructed on the field and included a hotel, restaurant, refreshment stand, and waiting rooms. The airfield also comprised a repair shop

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] for civilian aircraft.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

SECRET

[REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

Institutes and Schools

13. The Nuclear Physics Institute (Institut Yadernoy Fiziki) of Tashkent was housed in a fine modern, five-story building on Stalin Street. During World War II, this building housed an NKVD officers school. It was subsequently occupied by a school for border guard officers and, still later, by a Suvorov school. The Nuclear Physics Institute had occupied the building since about 1957. A small, two-story building housing the oblast Militia was located next to the institute.
14. A radio operators school (shkola radyonabludateley) was located on Ogordnaya Street within a large park, at the center of which was a white, two-story building. Both military and civilian personnel studied at the school, which also held courses for junior amateur radio operators.

Streets, Buildings, and Transportation Facilities

15. Chinkentskiy Trakt, which was an extension of Engelsa Street, began near the town park known as Park Pobedy. According to plan, a canal was to be constructed along Engelsa Street and to extend to the artificial lake on Park Pobedy. The canal was to serve as a waterway for gondolas, and all other traffic along Engelsa Street was to be stopped. The street was thus to become one of the finest in the city. However, this was still in the planning stage in 1958 and had yet to be started.
16. Shakhriyabakaga was a small street running parallel to Engelsa; it branched off Stalin Street near the Nuclear Physics Institute and entered Engelsa. On this street there was an office where people could inquire about addresses of individuals and institutions (adresniy stol).

SECRET

17. The buildings on K. Marksa, Stalina, and Pushkina Streets were numbered in a west to east direction. On Pr. Navoy, numbers ran from east to west. On Zhukovskogo, the numbers ran from north to south, with the odd numbers on the left ^[east] side of the street, coming from the north. The last building on this street (a small single-story residential building) was at the corner of Proletarskaya Street and was numbered 149. The house numbers on Engelsa ran from south to north. On Shevchenko, they ran from north to south. On Poltoratskogo, they ran from northeast to ^{Southwest} southeast, and the even numbers were on the right side of the road coming from the northeast. At the corner of Poltoratskogo and Proletarskaya there was a four or five-story apartment house which was occupied by the families of about 70 to 80 experts employed at Aircraft Plant No. 84. A similar apartment house for employees of Plant No. 84 was located at the corner of Poltoratskogo and Shevchenko.
18. The majority of buildings in Tashkent were private, single-story houses. On streets such as Pushkina, Pervomayskaya, Kafayeva, Poltoratskogo, Engelsa, Zhukovskogo, Kislovodskaya, Samarkandskaya, Chekhova, and Uchitelskaya, as well as throughout the old part of town, virtually all the buildings were one story high; two-story houses were extremely rare. On Pr. Navoy, almost all the buildings on the left side of the street, coming from the Ankor River, were small, single-story structures, while on the right side of the street they were four and five-story

SECRET

50X1-HUM



houses. These four and five-story houses were constructed in recent years and were the largest residential buildings in the town. There were also four and five-story buildings on Shota Rustaveli.

19. The tallest structures in the town were the following:
 - a. The television mast on Almazar Street near the Pakhtakor stadium.
 - b. The granary, somewhere near the TashSelMash agricultural machinery plant.
 - c. The cold storage building (Tash, Kholodilnik), located in the vicinity of the main freight railroad station.
 - d. The fire brigade tower on Lugina Street, at the corner of Lenina.
 - e. The clock tower (Tashk. Kuranty), in Gorkiy Park.
20. Details on the town's ten streetcar routes were as follows:
 - a. Route No. 1 departed from the central passenger railroad station, traveled along Proletarskaya, and turned into Uzbekistanskaya near Electric Bulb Factory No.191. It then ran along the entire length of Uzbekistanskaya, 9-Yanvarya, and crossed Besh-Agach Square onto another street (name unknown, but it was not Kaganovich, since there were no streetcar lines on that street), and terminated on Chor-Su Square.
 - b. Route No. 2 connected Teatralnaya Ploshchad with the Boz-Su quarter via Pervomayskaya, Uzbekistanskaya, Engelsa, and Park Pobedy, and terminated behind the town water pumping station.

SECRET



50X1-HUM

-
- c. Route No. 3 connected Teatralnaya Ploshchad with the end of Voroshilova via Uzbekistanskaya, Pervomayskaya, Pushkina, Parkentanskaya, and Voroshilova.
 - d. Route No. 4 connected Chor-Su Square with the Tashkent Medical Institute at the corner of K. Marksa. This route began at the Chor-Su Square, ran along a street (name not recalled), crossed Besh-Agach Square, and traveled along 9-Yanvarya, Uzbekistanskaya, Pervomayskaya, and Karla Marksa.
 - e. Route No. 5 started at the corner of Proletarskaya and Poltoratskogo and ran along Poltoratskogo and part of Sarakulskaya. It continued along Chervyakova, entered 8-Marta, passing the Uz. Bum Paper Combine and the hospital for mental diseases (psikh bolnitsa), and terminated in the Kara-Su suburb.
 - f. Route No. 6 started in the Kara-Su suburb at the terminus of Route No. 5 and traveled in a southeast direction to the Ak-Uy suburb. This route was about one to one and one-half kilometers long.
 - g. Route No. 9 connected the central passenger railroad station with the Stalin Textile Combine via Kafanova, Chekhova, and Shota Rustaveli Streets.
 - h. Route No. 10 connected the southern end of the city (from the vicinity of the airfield) with the Robochiy Gorodok quarter, at the northern end of the town. It ran along Zheleznodorozhnaya, Kafayeva, Chekhova, Sapernaya, Samarkandskaya, part of Stalina, Tukyeva, part of Pr. Navoy, along Poligraficheskaya, and terminated on Takhtapulskaya in the Robochiy Gorodok.



- i. Route No. 11 connected the Kok-Chu quarter with the Stalin Textile Combine via Uygura, Navoy, Tukayeva, Stalina, Samarkand-skaya, Sapernaya, and Shota Rustaveli.
 - j. Route No. 12, which ran only on Sundays and market days, connected the central railroad station with the Tezikova Bazar market via Zheleznodorozhnaya, Sarakulskaya, and Privokzalnaya.
 - k. Route No. 7 was abolished in 1956, when Route No. 3 was extended.
 - l. Route No. 8 was abolished in 1956.
21. Streetcar lines Nos. 1 through 6 ran along narrow gauge tracks, while all the others ran on broad gauge tracks. The narrow gauge streetcar depot (tramvayniy park) was situated between Gogola and Pervomayskaya, and the broad gauge depot was on Kalinin Square. The streetcars started running at 0500 hours and continued until 0100 hours the following day. Between 0500 and 2100 hours the streetcars ran every three to five minutes, while from 2100 to 0100 hours they ran at 8 to 10-minute intervals.
22. There were six or seven trolley bus routes in the city. Route No. 1 connected the central passenger rialroad station with Iski-Dzhuva Square, in the old part of the town, via Shevchenko, Pervomayskaya, Skver Revolutsii, Engelsa, Stalina, Lenina, Lakhuti, Pr. Navoy, and Khamza.
- The trolley buses ran from 0500 to 0030 hours with the same frequency as the streetcars.

50X1-HUM

SECRET

50X1-HUM

23. There were many more buses in Tashkent than there were streetcars (no details). Apart from the urban buses, there were several inter-urban routes, such as Tashkent/Samarkand, Tashkent/Chimkent, Tashkent/Angren, Tashkent/Chirchik, and Tashkent/Begovat.
24. In comparison with other Soviet cities, Tashkent had a very large number of taxis. There were taxi stands in several parts of the town; they were situated, without exception, in all the squares in town, next to all the theaters and museums (the opera and ballet, the K. Marks Theater, the theater at the regional officers building on Engelsa, the youth theater on Pushkina, the puppet theater on K. Marksa, the Mukimi theater on Pr. Navoy, the Khanza Uzbeki theater on Khanza Street, the concern hall on Pravda Vostoka, the circus on Lenina, the conservatory on Pushkina, the art museum on the corner of Hevchenko and Proletarskaya, the museum of the revolution on Kuybysheva, etc.). There were also taxi stands by the large hotel, the restaurants, movie theaters, etc. A taxi could be summoned while it was driving through the streets if there was a green light in the driver's cab. Taxis could also be ordered by telephone for urban and interurban trips. The fares were 0.5 ruble per kilometer up to 2200 hours and 0.8 ruble per kilometer after 2200 hours. Inter-urban fares were higher. In 1958, cars were available for rent.

50X1-HUM

The Electrochemical Combine in Chirchik

25. The large Electrochemical Combine, imeni Stalin (Elektrokhim. Kombinat Im. Stalina) in Chirchik was put into operation during the

SECRET

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

SECRET

last years of World War II. The combine, which employed most of the 100,000 inhabitants of Chirchik, comprised a large number of buildings which extended for about 4 kilometers long the right [south] side of the Tashkent/Chirchik road (coming from Tashkent); this distance ^{was} ~~virtually~~ the entire length of the town. Among other things, the combine produced nitrogen, nitrogen compounds, and ammonia. It also produced military products [redacted]


50X1-HUM

Chemists working in Tashkent believed part of the combine's production to be connected with the nuclear industry. The combine's offices occupied a three-story building on Prospekt Navoy in Tashkent, near the central interurban telegraph office and opposite the Oblispolkom. Chirchik was a Rezhimniy Gorod, which meant that a special permit was necessary to settle there permanently. [redacted]

50X1-HUM

26. Attached is a town plan of Tashkent, scale 1:25,000, with legend.

07 37

- 
1. Site "A" of Aircraft Plant No. 84.
 2. Site "B" of Aircraft Plant No. 84.
 3. Air field for testing aircraft manufactured at Aircraft Plant No. 84. In 1951-1952, one small hut could be seen at the northwestern end of the field; it contained a restaurant and dormitories for test pilots. A windsock could be seen on top of the house.
 4. Site "V" of Aircraft Plant No. 84.
 5. Central fuel stores subordinate to the Tashkent Sovnarkhoz. There were many metal, surface fuel tanks.
 6. A huge four-story building belonging to Aircraft Plant No. 84. The building included the personnel department, the Party cell offices, the offices of the plant's workers' council, restaurant, and kitchen.
 7. Headquarters Turkestan Military District. (Shtab Turkestanskogo Voyennogo Okruga), a large two or three-story building on Zhukovskogo. (It was not known whether the headquarters of the 6th Army or an underground fire control station was at this location).
 8. Textile Machinery Plant (Tash. Textil Mash.).
 9. Bearings Repair Plant.
 10. Hydroelectric power station in the Boz-Su quarter.
 11. Uzbek Agricultural Machinery Plant (Uzbek Sel Mash).
 12. Abrasives Plant (Karbonundoviy Zavod).
 13. Paint and Lacquers Plant (Lakokrasochniy Zavod).
 14. Excavator Plant (Tashkentskiy Ekskavatorniy Zavod).
 15. Radio operators school, called Shkola Radyonabludateley.
 16. A new five-story building on Prospekt Navoy. The building was actually made up of a number of small adjacent buildings with a total length of about 300 meters. The ground floor contained shops and the other floors modern residential apartments. The only two offices in these buildings were a housing planning office and an office for radio and television repair.

- 20 -

17. A cart wheel workshop, on K. Marksa. It was made up of a number of small buildings and produced wheels for two-wheel carts used in Central Asia. It had no fence.
18. Communist Party building, an old building (description lacking). It was not known exactly what the building contained, but it had, among other things, a central Party library.
19. Tashkent Agricultural Machinery Plant (Tash. Sel. Mash. Im. Voroshilova).
20. Cold storage building (Tash, Kholodilnik), one large four or five-story building, subordinate to the Sovnarkhoz in Tashkent. Before the Sovnarkhoz was established, it was subordinate to the Ministry of Food Production.
21. Central passenger railroad station with about 8 to 10 pairs of tracks. Mostly diesel engines were to be seen.
- 21a. Main railroad freight station (no description). Diesel engines were mainly seen.
22. Fork Lift Plant (Podemnik), not a large plant, on the corner of Proletarskaya and Poltoratskogo. It was made up of one L-shaped building about 1.5 stories high and produced fork lifts only. The plant was mostly guarded by women. No military activity was observed there.
23. Scrap stores of the Fork Lift Plant.
24. Suvorov school (Suvorovskoye Uchilishche), the only school of this kind in the city.
25. Lenin Infantry Officers' School (Leninskoye Pekhotnoye Uchilishche), situated at the junction of Pushkina and Parkentskaya.
26. The Lenin district Party committee. A single-story building at 32-38 Poltoratskogo. Next to it was a single-story building housing the Rayispolkom of the Lenin District.
27. The "October Revolution" railroad locomotive and car repair shop. (Vagono Parovozo Parovozo Rem. Zavod Im. Oktyabr. Rev.)
28. A numbered plant producing communication equipment (Zavod Sredstv Svyazi).

SECRET

29. New residential area called Chilanzar. Construction of this area was begun in 1955. It consisted mostly of small, private, one-family houses on land allotted by the authorities and constructed with the help of its money. Various plants and institutions were also being built in the area, as well as large apartment houses for their employees.
30. The town civilian airfield.
31. Nuclear Physics Institute (Institut Yadernoy Fiziki).
32. Uzbek-Energo directorate - the town payment office for domestic electricity consumption, a small hutlike structure.
33. A radio receiver factory (Radyo Zavod) on Kummunisticheskaya.
34. Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, on Tukayeva. This was the main building of the Academy.
35. Chemistry Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, a four-story building.
36. Iron foundry (Chugunno Leteyniy Zavod Im. Iliche).
37. The Sovmarkhoz, a two-story building on Leningradskaya, either at the beginning or the end of this street (it was not known from which end of the town Leningradskaya started).
38. The Citadel (Krepost), a military cantonment (voyenniy gorodok) surrounded by a low wooden fence. The side facing the Ankor River was unfenced. The inside of the area was not visible to passers-by. It contained military offices, among which were the garrison headquarters, the Soubvakhta, the military prosecution, and the Republican Military Commissariat. There was no cadets school at this location.
39. Electric Bulb Plant No. 191 (Elektrorampoviy Zavod No. 191), one of the largest plants in the city, producing electric bulbs and radio tubes (further details unknown).
40. Central post office and interurban telephone exchange. The telephone exchange was still at this location in 1958.
41. A telegraph exchange and another interurban telephone exchange.
42. Third and last interurban telephone exchange.
43. Chemical-Pharmaceutical Plant (Khimo Farmatsevticheskiy Zavod).

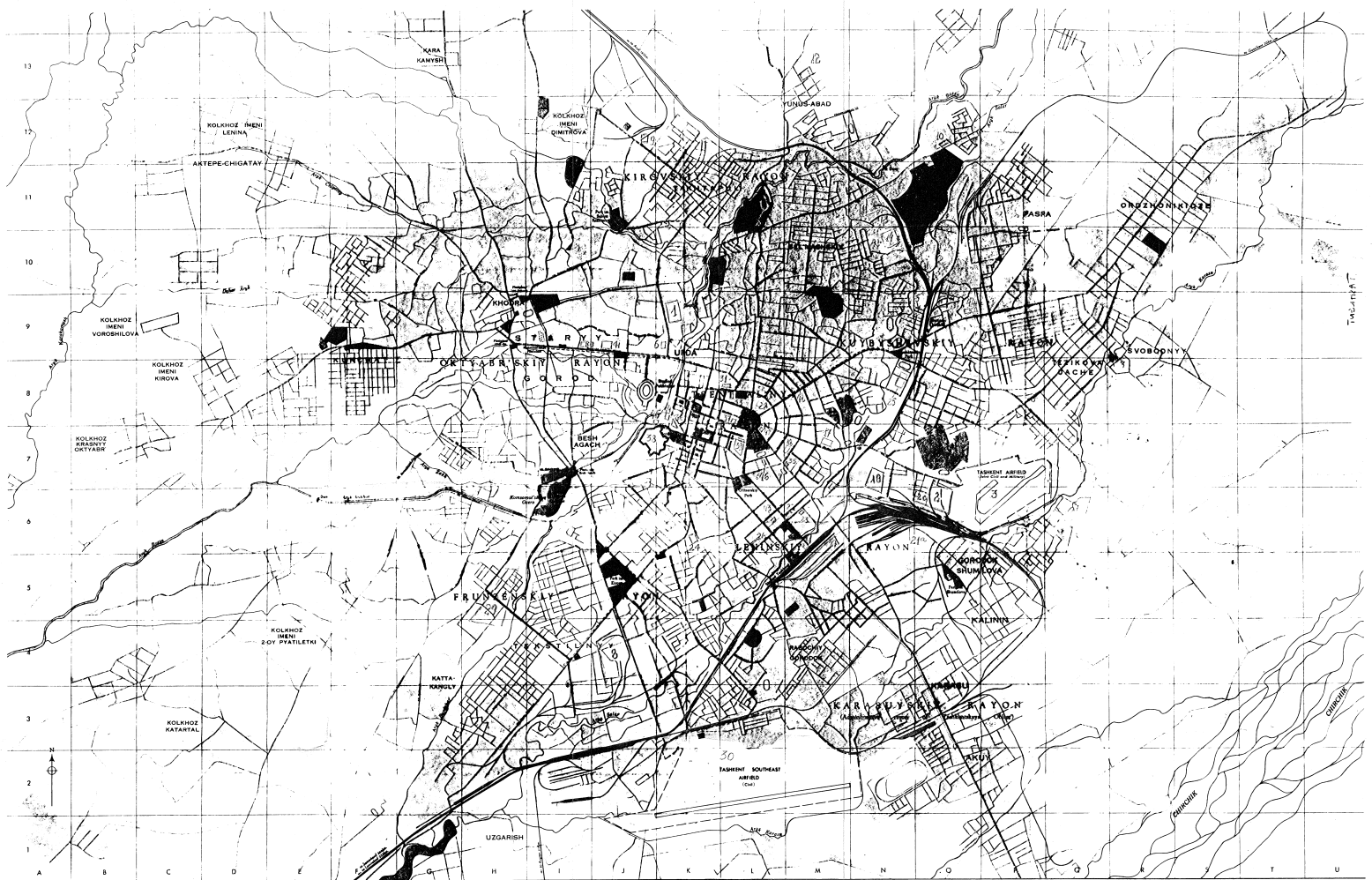
SECRET

50X1-HUM

-
44. Fruit ^{Canning} ~~Preserves~~ plant (Tashkentskiy Konservniy Zavod).
45. Champagne Factory (Zavod Shampanskikh Vin).
46. Narrow gauge streetcar depot (depo).

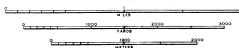
50X1-HUM

SECRET



TASHKENT

Scale 1:25,000



50X1-HUM

Page Denied